4

"Free from Poisons."
"I2 Years E-tablished in New York City."
"Descroye instantly."

Busmess Notices.

Rats-Mice-Rouches-Croton Bugs-Bedbucs-Ants-Moths in Figs. Clothes, &c. — Insects on Plants, Fowls, Aminats, &c. 72° Retailers in 'll's, and Country sell them

12° thoses remough for largest premises) sent by mail.

12° 1 figs and 11° of all mittations of "Costant's."

13° Principal Dapor, 512 B'way (opp. St. Nicholas), N. Y.

FIREWORKS .- SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 181 FIREWORRS.—SIDNEY D. KOBLETS. No. 1831 individual contribution of the property of the manufacturies of the most cylebrated maker in Europe and Americathe most experie and uncapitud associated to fine works offered to the public to which the attention of consumers is invited. At the same place may be seen all sorts of war materials, including names is Rifield Cammon. Claritable institutions supplied at cost so that all classes may participate in celebrating the auriversary of July 4, 1746.

MAISON DOREE.

No. 42 EAST FOURTHEAVER STREET, Union-squire,
(THE OLD PENNIKAN MASSION).

This superb Rentineractis now open to the public. Dinner in
"Ordinary," \$1 Other departments according to hill of fare.
Private Rooms for haltes, or for parties. The earlie litting up
of the premises us in the most elegant style. The patrocage of
the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARVIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Boys' CLOTHING.

Prices have dropped to the extreme point of depression

The Spring Styles comprehend a host of novelties. The Fancy
Suits regens, and noting can be more elegant than the New
Fashions for Dress and School purposes. Go and see to what an
extent prices have been marked down.

Sorts N s. 171, 175, and 125 Fulton-st.,
and No. 218 Breadway.

Larmless.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous: Black or Brown. Factory, No. 55 Barclay-st. Sold and applied at BATCHALOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

TRUSSES-RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUP-TURE—Dr. S. N. Marsa, of the well-known house of Marsh (Co., No. 2 Voweyst, Astor House, opposite the church of votes special attention of his Redict Cute Truss. Also, every kind of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends indies.)

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION. Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free.

Thus. R. Agnew,
Nos. 260 G. eenwich st. and 39 Murray st., New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Fresser, Improved La Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Carder, &c., 805 Browley

New-York Daily Tribunc

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insection must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

V. evannet undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tug TRIBUNE," New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIDUNE, containing the Latest News from all TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th, reached Halifax on Tuesday morning. She has three days later news, but it is not important. The English crops are making splendid progress, and breadstuffs are declining in all the markets. The Pope continues seriously ill. Sixteen gun-boats have been ordered to the North American coast.

Northern troops continue to pour through the city toward the seat of war. Yesterday the Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers left the Park Barracks at 4:30 p. m., and took the train for Washington. They were accompanied by about 200 men from the Thirty-first New-York Regiment, Col. Pratt, and the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. McCann, left behind by their own regiments. The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of Albany, also passed through the city. To-day the Sixteenth and Thirty-second Regiments of New-York Volunteers are expected to depart.

We give in another place an interesting and complete account of the arrival of the pirates of the schooner Savannah, and their transfer to the fortresses they have seized; bring back the arms custody of the United States Marshal, together with sketches of their personal appearance, and the statements which they made to our reporters. It would seem from these statements that the Savannah went to sea but poorly prepared for the dangerous business of privateering; her armament was very defective, and her officers unskilled in seamanship. The captain states that he had never anticipated the possible contingency of his captur , having trusted to the excellent sailing qualities of his craft to escape a superior foe. Nor had he determined what he should do with his prizes in the event of his not being able to get them into a Southern port. The three principal officers of the privateer were very indignant that they should be put in irons like the rest of the crew, but Marshal Murray very properly told them that he could make no "distinc-"tion between places." The pris ners, thirteen in number, are, with three exceptions, either foreigners or from the Northern States. The first officer and purser are Charlestonians, the captain a Philadelphian, and the sailing-master a North Carolinian. The whole number were safely lodged in the Tombs, and their examination will take place on Thursday, at 1 p. m.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have nothing startling this morning from the seat of war. Everything continues quiet at and around Washington. The Rebels are said to be throwing up intrenchments, and obstructing the roads by felling trees in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, but their numbers are much smaller than the Rebels would have had us believe. It is stated positively that Major-Gen. Dix is to be placed in command of the North-Eastern Division of the Army, with his headquarters at Arlington-House.

A "Maryland Secessionist," direct from Winchester, Va., states that 12,000 of the Rebels lately at Harper's Ferry are stationed at the Fair Grounds, near the former town, and the remainder are at Romney, and near Charlestown.

From Grafton we hear that 5,000 Rebels are in camp thirteen miles beyond Philippi. General McClellan is actively engaged reconnoitering and putting his force in good working condition. He has issued a proclamation to his soldiers, which we print this morning.

Gen. Lyon has called on the citizens of Booneville for horses and wagons to be used in transporting his troops. These have been furnished, it is supposed that he is pushing on rapidly Col. Stevens, the commander the Arsenal at St. Louis, is of the opinion that the National troops will reach the Granby mines before the opposing force can de it.

THE NATION'S WAR-CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

CONCESSION ... COMPROMISE.

Davis and his fellow-traitors ask to be let alone. So did Cain when the fratricidal brand was put to his brow; so did Catiline when about to fall by the swords of the Roman legions; so did Gay Fawkes when dragged from his hiding place and put to the confessional; so did Benediet Arnold when driven into exile by the indignant scorn of his betraved country; and so has it been with murderers, incendiaries, and traitors in all ages when the arm of retribution was raised to smite them for their crimes. Butler gave the reason for this universal sentiment of felons in a couplet which has lived two hundred

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,

Will the United States let us alone! was the burden of Davis's message to the Montgomery Congress, just before it packed up and started for Washington vin Richmond. We desire to be at peace with all men; why then will the Na tional Government attack us? To the same purport was the more recent response of the Rebel Chief to the Maryland Commissioners. Assuming his mellowest tones, he said, "We are perfectly "willing for a cessation of hostilities, and ready "to receive any proposition for peace from the "United States." Of course, these dulcet declarations deceive nobody. But they are the keynote of the refrain which the Semi-Secessionists of the North are only waiting to chant in full chorus at the first reverse of our troops, and at the threshold of the coming Congress. "Peace! "Concession! Compromise! Let them alone!" will be their cry.

As to any serious check to our advancing columns, we believe their skiil and bravery will avert such a calamity. As to the approaching session of Congress, we are sure the number of persons is small who think it should be devoted to devising plans and plots for conciliating the Rebels, rather than to raising men and money for subduing them. Those members who would spend precious time in proposing concessions to the traitors, instead of providing means for punishing them, will find themselves to be as feeble in influence as they are few in numbers. Some half dozen mischief-makers in the two Houses, whose sympathy with the Confederates is barely concealed under a thin guise of affected Unionism, may try to divert Congress from the main object which has called it together. Instead of devoting the session to hard work in pushing the war rapidly forward to a successful termination, they will strive to turn it into a talking cabal quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE which shall waste weeks in tracing some imaginary line across which to split the difference between good and evil, or searching for some compromise ground where treason and patriotism, rebellion and loyalty, can meet and embrace each other as kindred principles. Such babblers, whether old or young, whether knaves or fools, should be taught by the prompt action of the two Houses that their appropriate place is in the bosom of their constituents, or in the camp of the insurgents. A few obvious considerations will put to silence this cry of concession and compromise.

I. The present rebellion is wanton and cause less. It originated in no wrong already perpetrated, nor in any anticipated invasion o acknowledged rights. It was simply the fulfillment of a premeditated purpose, long ago settled upon, and only waiting for a plausible pretext to be carried into effect. That such a pretext might not be wanting. Douglas was slaughtered at Charleston, two Democratic candidates placed in the field, and the election of a "Black Re-" publican" President made sure.

II. The rebellion having been commenced under false pretenses, no truce or treaty can in honor be proposed by the Government to the in-surgents, until they restore the status quo ante bellum. Let them give up Sumter, and the other and munitions they have stolen at Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, and other depots; surrender the ships and revenue cutters they have pirated: make restitution of the money and bullion they have pilfered from the New-Orleans Mint and elsewhere. Let them disband their troops, cancel their letters of marque, and cease making war upon the United States. In a word let them dissolve their so-called Confederacy, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Con stitution. The National Government cannot entertain even the thought of negotiating with traitors till they ground their arms, return to

their allegiance, and sue for pardon. III. To listen to any proposal from the rebels until they have unconditionally submitted to the Government, and more especially to proffer any concessions to them till they lay down their weapons, would, even if some temporary compromise could thus be patched up, only encourage the malcontents to again rebel and fly to arms the very first time they failed to subjugate a territory to Slavery, or were beaten in a Presidential election, or were unsuccessful in any other anti-republican plot. No! having been pushed into the war thus far by them, let us go through and teach them a lesson which their posterity at least will profit by.

IV. But, even if the Government were ready to commit the suicidal act of opening pegotiations with the rebels ere it had made them feel the weight of its retributive arm, the terms they would propose would be humiliating to us. and wholly inadmissible. They demand either the unconditional independence of the Southern Confederacy, with half the public property as a bonus, and perhaps the payment of their whole war debt beside; or, a "reconstruction" of the Union on the basis of perpetual and unchangeable Slavery south of 36° 36', interpolating into the Constitution all the false glosses of the Negro Propagandists of the Calhoun school.

V. Therefore, until the traitors are effectually beaten on the battle-field, all discussions about terms of conciliation and peace are pernicious and delusive. Till then, whatever a few timid men among them might do, the vaunting and haughty Rebels themselves would spurn our advances. Much less will they approach us with a list of their grievances, as suggested by Mr. Crittenden in his recent speech. Think of Toombs, Benjamin, Rhett, Beauregard, Miles, Wigfall, Wise, Mason, and their co-coaspirators, stacking their arms, and coming up to Washington on the Fourth of July with a roll of grievances in their hands to lay before

Kentuckian, that if the Rebels make default by failing to appear, then Congress itself should prepare a list of grievances in their behalf, and serve it upon them, giving them, we presume, a liberal time within which to appear and have even a single hour in any such vain recreation as this. The crisis which has summoned this extraordinary session of the Senate and House of Representatives has no parallel in the annals of the Republic. Timidity, imbecility, and semitreason most stand aside, while courage, energy, and undoubting patriotism deal with it promptly and effectually.

THE KENTUCKY TREATY.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan is in command of the U. S. forces in the Military District composed of the States North-West of the Ohio, and of some portion of the territory South of that river. In this capacity, he has concluded-no, "entered into an arrangement"-with Inspector-General S. B. Buckner of Kentucky, in comnand of the "State Guards," and having his headquarters at Louisville. This "arrangement," Gen. Buckner notifies Gov. Magoffin, binds the authorities of Kentucky to "protect the U. S. property within the limits of the State, enforce the laws of the United States in accordance with the interpretation of the U. S. Courts, so far as those laws may be applicable to Kentucky, and to enforce with all the power of our State our obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, so long as the position we have assumed shall be respected by the United States."

We should like to be enlightened as to that obligation of neutrality." Who imposed it? What are its bases and sanctions? The obligation resting on every citizen of each State to obey and maintain the Federal Constitution, we understand; but an obligation to remain neutral in a contest between the Union and those in arms to destroy it, we know nothing of. Fanatics have deemed themselves under obligation to commit murder, and have acted accordingly; but a man so blind, so mad, as to declare himself under obligation to stand by while another committed murder, we never yet heard of. And neutrality in view of murder is impossible, so is it with regard to treason. If the Southern Rebels are patriots, Kentucky ought to help them: if they are wanton traitors, she ought to resist and help overcome them. In no possible case, can she be justified in standing neutral between the Union and its implacable enemies. Her attitude of neutrality is, in any case, one of confessed and inexcusable recreancy. But our business is with Gen. McCiellan

The President of the United States has officially proclaimed the existence of treasonable combinaons formidable in extent and in force, and has called out the Militia of the loyal States to aid their suppression. Kentucky is one of the States thus required to send her quota of Militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion; and her Govnor has repelled the President's requisition in nguage the most disloyal and insulting. Kentucky has thus repudiated her obligations to the Union-repudiated them with insolence and menace. For this, her authorities and their backers are alone responsible. But Gen. M'Clellan enfers into an "arrangement" with her authorities whereby her disloyal neutrality is recognized and acquiesced in. Where does he find authority for such a proceeding? What does he gain by it Will the Kentucky Secessionists now facing the Union forces in Virginia lay down their arms in obedience to this "arrangement?" Nobody expects t. Every traitor in the State will feel at perfect iberty to drum up recruits for the rebel armies, to send them provisions or money-to obtain arms ammunition or provisions from the Free States and pass them over to the subjects of Jeff. Davis: only the Unionists will be paralyzed by the "arrangement." Kentucky, hitherto disloyal 'rangement' as her warrant-will measure her bligations by this rather than by the Constituion and laws. The Union is graciously permitted to carry Kentucky's mails at a heavy annual loss; Kentucky enjoys all the advantages of the Union and repudiates the duty of upholding . And, when appealed to for a manly and effective resistance to treason, she holds up her arrangement" as releasing her from her mani-

What need of any "arrangement!" What do he patriots gain by it that they were not sure of ithout it ! Kentucky will not permit the rebel troops to occupy her soil! Well, what of that? They will be just as formidable and as malevolent elsewhere as in Kentucky. If she covers a part of our frontier, she does the same good turn for the rebels. In short, this neutrality is a convenience of rebellion, and will be kept up just so long as it serves that end. Magoffin & Co. will because of it relax no effort to render aid and comfort to the undisguised rebels, and this treaty will deprive them of no facility for so doing. Gen. McClellan has made mistake against which the example of Harney should have warned him. His "arrangement" will of course be disavowed and set aside at Wash-

A SUGGESTION.

War demands private efforts and individual sacrifices no less than public patriotism, and the prompt and generous response that has been aleady made by multitudes of people within the last two months to clothe the soldier, to provide him comforts that the State cannot give, to care for wives and children and aged parents dependent on him for support, cannot be seen by mortal eyes. Early in the campaign, the Governor of Massachusetts asked for shirts for a whole regiment, ordered off at a day's notice, and the fiannel, which was on the merchants' shelves when the requisition was made, was on the soldiers' backs in goodly garments before another sun set, made up by the swift and willing fingers of Boston ladies, whose names have no record upon any earthly roll of good deeds done. The act was the key, note of preparation, and committees of ladies and quiet households have rivaled it ever since all over the North.

It only needs that a want shall be made known to insure its relief, for the enthusiasm of the people in aid of this, the people's war, is without start or measure. With entire confidence, then, we suggest a department of relief, which has not yet been thought of, or, least, not organized. Those who have gone to the seat of war, and still remain there, are, in a measure, provided for, though, of course, it is necessary that there should be no relaxation of effort in their behalf. Congress for redress! The idea is only equaled But no provision is yet made for those who come

in absurdity by the other suggestion of the aged | back from the war untit for further service. And these already are not few. In some statistics we gave yesterday of the number of invalids sent home, as no longer useful as soldiers, incapacitated by wounds or disease, it seems that there are about as many thus rendered unfit for any service, a er it be from wounds or from disease that they have thus ceased to be useful, it is none the less the fact that it is in the service of their country they have given all they had to give. A nation's gratitude is as much due to them as though they had returned crowned with the bays of victory, and we trust that their necessities only need to be pointed out to meet with due attention and consideration.

The Sanitary Commission, to which we alluded yesterday, will save thousands of lives, and decrease the number of those who are already beginning to return home as hopeless invalids. But we need still another commission, who shall take charge of those who do come, and reduce to a system the relief of such persons, so that all who go may feel assured that in no case will they suffer from neglect. There are many among our citizens, we are sure, who would gladly take upon themselves the care of such unfortunate persons, did they knew where to find them; and there are already many, we are sorry to know, who need such succor. The question is, how to bring the two classes together; and this can only be done by organization. There should be a Beard or a Committee to which all who need aid can apply, and where their cases can be carefully examined; and to such a Board all can go who personally or by some minor and auxiliary association are disposed to give the requisite aid. The subject we trust, will receive immediate attention, for we know there is an imperative necessity for it.

A correspondent writes us objecting to duties on Tea and Coffee and to an increase of the duty on Sugar, for the reason (among others) that these duties will be unpspular. No doubt of it. It would be pleasant to eat our cake and save it-to prosecute a great and necessary war at no cost-to borrow money in untold amounts and make no provision for paying even the interest. But, unlike the Confederates, we expect to pay what we borrow, principal and interest; and to do this involves heavier taxation. Tea and Coffee can be made to yield Ten Millions per annum much more easily than so much could be obtained in any other way, and its collection need not cost us a dollar. No question of Protection or Free Trade is involved, as we produce neither Tea nor Coffee, and hardly a substitute for either. There is no other way in which so large a sum can be so easily and cheaply raised as by an impost on Tea and Coffee, which we now obtain mainly from countries which tax our products sent to them, while we impose no tax on theirs. The stock of these articles now in the country must be small, and there is no pretense that either can be rushed in upon us before

the impost can take effect. As to Sugar, we condemned the present duty (75 cents per 100 pounds) when fixed as too low, even for a state of peace; it ought to be largely in creased to meet the exigencies of war. We judge that it would yield an average of Five Millions per annum; and that an impost of Two Cents per pound would yield Ten Millions. We know t other way in which Five Millions can more easily and with less hardship be added to the Revenue than by this change. And if, as a correspondent blindly arges, this change would tend to win Louisiana back to loyalty, so much the better. Let her make her choice between a good market at fair prices for her great staple and none at all.

All the incidental effects of an enhanced duty on Sugar would be salutary. It would (when Louisiana comes back) give Spain a Rowland for her Oliver in taxing our Flour \$10 per barrel in Cuba. We are utterly opposed to entangling commercial treaties, insisting that each nation should make its own laws; but a quiet bit of this sort would do Spain good. Then the enhanced duty would encourage and extend the production of Sugar from Sorghum, which we be lieve can now be made with profit wherever Indian corn can be grown for less than fifty cents per bushel. Still, its production is yet very crude; the product is often half spoiled by souring or burning in the manufacture; and a duty of two cents per pound on imported Sugarwould tend to give assurance to the producers of home-made Free-Labor Sugar, and prompt them to enlarge and perfect their machinery. Give us the duty!

We are told that our refiners will grumble: if so, let them. They have not, on the whole, been unkindly treated; and as there will, of course, be a corresponding increase on Refined Sugars, they may "still live."

As to Direct Taxes, we do not fear them when necessary; and if a well-constituted Finance Committee of the House shall so pronounce them, we shall say, Put them on! The People will stand them, if there is no practicable alternative. Better any bearable tax than a broken Public Credit, or any shadow of Repudiation. But let us survey the whole ground before we decide that this is necessary.

The Express denies that the Hon. Fernando Wood has recently seen Senator Hunter of Virginia in this city. Of course he basn't, He has, however, without doubt, had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Brown or Mr. Robinson of Va., a gentleman differing somewhat in appearance from Mr. Hunter, but yet charged with most important and interesting suggestions respecting the state of the nation, and the possibility of settling the rebellion without hurting the feelings of the Rebels.

-We repeat that our affirmation concerning the visit of Senators Hunter and Bayard to New-York, as the agents of Jeff. Davis, was not founded upon our own knowledge, neither of those distinguished gentlemen having paid us the honor of a visit; but we learned the fact on evidence which we regard as, if any thing, superior even to the terimony of the Hop. Fernando Wood and The Express both combined.

The 5th Regiment of New-York Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves), now at Fort Monroe, is to e raised to 1,000 men. Major Davies and Capt. Kilpatrick have been ordered here by Gen. Butler on recruiting service. Their temporary peadquarters are Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. An opportunity is thus presented to join this crack regiment. None but the best class of men will be received.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The New Massachusetts Regiments.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD Immense Destruction of Property.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A STAND.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

Important Papers Found on Him.

THE TEN NEW REGIMENTS FROM MASSA-CHUSETTS.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:

The following correspondence speaks for itself:

Connowbrath of Massachtsetts,

Executive Department, Council Charbers,
Beston June 12, 1881.

To Gen. Hiram Walinthou, New York—Nit. In relation to that energetic method of prosecuting the war, which you suggest. I have to say that if you can produce, in addition to the last requisition upon this State for six regiments, which will outdoubtedly be in the field by the end of this month, a further requisition and provided with tents, buggest trains rations and subsistence stores, these advances will be und. by this State, and such a requisition answered to the letter within forty days from the recognision of the order here, men entired for three years, unless some discharged. We have already entire do cannot be recognised of the order here, men entired for three years, unless some discharged. We have already entire do cannot be recognised or make six eximinets of the ten referred to, as a proposed requisition and entirely independent of the six regiments already ordered, and of any troops now in the field.

Lam, very truly, you friend end servant,

War Department, Washington of try, June 17, 1861.

Gen. Hiram Waldenberg, New York—Ner: I have read with pleasure the letter addressed by his Excellency, tiov. John A. Andrew, to you, under date of the 12th inst., stating that if you can procure a further requisition by the Government for ten additional regiments from the State of Massachusetts, beside the last requisition for six, they will within forty days, be sent, theroughly armed equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, bugges train rations and substance stores, men emisted for three years unless second discharged.

Connowbrait of Massachtsettis, Effective Departments.

SIMON CAMPRON, Secretary of War.

Connowbrait of Massachtsettis, Effective Department.

promises accept the thanks of this Department.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Connonweath of Massachusetts, Efacutive?

My Drar Sir: I yesterday received a communication from the Secretary of War, requiring the ten Regiments offered through your intervention for United States service from this State, and I beg to express my cordinal appreciation of the great public service readered by you in urging in a manner so patriotic, and by means so methodical and intelligent, a policy in which I must throughly concern, as alike humane, wise and statesmanike. I trust we shall see the end of this war in a year from the 19th of June, 1861; and also, that its conclusion will demonstrate the vitality of a Democratic Recording Government, the heroic monlood of our people therewith, in the fundamental bleas of which our Government, and our social fabric stands, and which shall moreover, sothe forever, on immutable foundations of moral and eternal right, the future of our People. Werely, as the King of Prusia remarked, some years and, "Progress is attenger than we see." The beginning of an end, grand, glorious and sublime, is siready here, and it is beyond the present power, thank God, of any man to do more than to swim with the Providential tide, or consect to be overwhelmed beneath its wayes. Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully and obediently yours.

To den Hirax Walnaupon, New York City.

PATRIOTIC CLERKS.

PATRIOTIC CLERKS.

A joke was perpetrated in the Post-Office Department a day or two since, which served a good purpose. A newly-appointed head of one of the divisions conceived the idea of testing the boasted loyalty of a number of his old clerks in such a manner as would leave no doubt on his mind as to their real disposition toward the Government. Assuming a grave and solemn demeaner, he passed from room to room, and announced, with appropriate emphasis, that the War Department having made a requision on that Department for all the able-bodied men in it in view of the immininent danger of an attack upon the city, it became his painful duty to announce that the clerks in the division of which he was the head were expected to arm themselves and report to Gen. McDowell at Arlington, on Monday morning, 24th, at 6 o'clock. Had a thunderbolt fallen from the skies and dropped among them, no greater consternation could have ensued. With blanched cheeks and quivering lips, some protested that they were lame, others were too old; others, again were aimost blind; and a number sat mute under the terrible announcement, completely damb-founded, A few, about a sixteenth part of the whole number, responded nobly that they were ready and

Gen. Butler is proceeding vigorously in organizing his command, and their drill is progressing rapidly. He is also throwing up a series of batteries opposite Hampton, which will serve alike o protect his lines from attack, and cover Hampton so as to render it suitable for a new base of operations. Lieut.-Col. Warren has superintended the erection of the first battery during the past few nights. Gen. Price still continues in command of the six New-York regments, and may yet have an opportunity of more fully demonstrating his ability as a strategist and tactician. The inhabitants beyond Newmarket Bridge complain bitterly of the outrages of the Louisiana Zouaves.

Trustworthy information places the loss of the enemy at Great Bethel much higher than previous ecounts. Their cavalry was thrown into great confusion by Greble's shells.

The battery presented by the Union Defense Committee of New-York to Col. Duryee's Regiment was received with enthusiasm, and partielly supplies a great need.

A CONSULATE NOT DISPOSED OF

An important politician of the State of New York, appointed to one of the principal foreign consulates, is making arrangements for a reasonable transfer of his office to some faithful friend who will deal fairly with his benefactor. It is understood that legal liabilities prevent this distinguished gentleman from going abroad. DECLENSION BY MAJOR WARING OF A LIEUTEN-

ANCY. Major Geo. E. Waring of the Garibaldi Guard has declined the appointment of second lieutenancy in the regular army which was offered

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AND THE

GOVERNMENT.

The Government has been most culpably negligent through its general officers, in withholding protection from the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The damage and waste will reach the enormous sum of \$2,000,000. General Patterson seems to be moping about in a friar's frock, with a pilgrim's staff, preaching a peaceable crusade, while property is being devastated, and Union men bunted down as fugitives, without protection, or even the presence of the military. THE NORTH-WEST WILL NOT BE SOLD,

Citizens of Western States assert that should a peace be negotiated upon any terms, the great North-West will regulate the affairs of the Mississippi Valley in their own way, and under their own leaders. They will assent to no treaty

with Rebels. This is said to be the position of all the leading journals of that section of the Union.

GEN. DIX AND THE NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION Major-General Dix has arrived, and we reassert, despite the contradiction of a cotemporary, that he is to be placed in command of the North-Eastern Division, headquarters at Arlington House. The report that he is to take stock in the new Compromise scheme is a slander. He stands in the foremost front rank of those who are determined to drive rebellion to cares and rocks before they receive flags of truce, or negotiate other treaties than those based on sub-

mission. ADAMS EXPRESS AND THE POST-OFFICE DE-

PARTMENT.

It is not true, as stated, that there is any cooperation between the Post-Office Department and Adams Express in the conveyance of letters. It has no authority to interfere with the transmission of letters, that being a subject which belongs exclusively to the War Department. Wa submit, respectfully, to Secretary Cameron whether this free-commerce of communication with the Rebels ought to be permitted without the scrutiny of police. We repeat again, for the twentieth time, that one-half of the citizens of Washington belong to secret treason, and should be watched with unceasing vigilance.

RESIGNING NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

Secretary Welles has decided to strike from the rolls the name of every Naval officer who resigns in time of war, whether on or off duty. This rule was applied to-day in the case of Lieut, Chas. W. of Maryland, whose resignation the other day, while on leave, was reported.

THE REBELS AT MATHIAS POINT. The James Guy, Capt. Baker, arrived from

down the river to-night. She reports that a reconnoissance of Mathias Point was made yesterday by the Pawnee. A portion of the crew was landed, who frightened off the Rebels' picket, and captured and took on board the Pawnee two horses, supposed to belong to the Colonel and a Captain of the regiment, numbering about a thousand, which was ascertained to be eacamped three miles back from the Point. No steps toward the erection of a battery near the Point have been taken by the Rebels, and Capt. Baker says none will be taken so long as they are watched. CONEABAND STOWED IN JAIL.

A negro boy, who says that his master lives seven miles below Acquia Creek, and was about to send him to work for the rebel army, was taken possession of at the Navy-Yard bridge. He says that not only are the slaves in his section of Virginia given up by their masters to the rebel service, but that free negroes-thirty or forty of his own knowledge -have been impressed. He thinks the rebels are afraid, and says that they abuse Gen. scott, whom they call the only obstacle to their success. After crossing the river and walking along the shore to this city, in order to transfer his contraband self from the enemy to the Government, he is clapped into prison, on what principle we are at a loss to perceive. But perhaps we ought to be thankful

REBELLIOUS BALTIMORE. Col. McCunn says that the people of Baltimore gave the 37th Regiment a very cool reception. Everybody in the streets looked scowling. Not a cheer, waving handkerchief or flag greeted them. At the Custom-House the Regiment halted, on the supposition that it was a public building belong to the city, until the Stars and Stripes were flung out. Their markets were loadd, but not capped.

that he is not returned to his owner.

A Captein of the 2d Wisconsin Regiment which arrived this morning, reports that, although at some points they had a hearty reception, at others they experienced very different treatment, and once a pistol ball come uppleasantly near

the Regimental Quartermaster's ear. MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 37th go into camp to-night near the Congressional burying ground, on the old ground d the 2d.

The Garibaldi Guard, which has held the easternmost position since the departure of the 2d, now guard the Maryland-avenue Bridge and the powder magazine. A Secession flag floats only two miles distant, but the orders from headquarters are not to touch it, and the mea have not yet troubled it. Two hundred and fifty recruits are soon to join the Guard.

The 2d Wisconsin also expect to camp on Capitol Hill. Three more New-Jersey regiments are to leave for Washington on Friday. The regiment of German Rifles, Col. Blenker, has been designated, on account of its complete sppointments, and the general trustworthiness of its men, almost all of whom have seen active service in Europe, to take the first place se home guard during the session of Congress. The officers, however, are auxious for immediate service, and propose to ask for it.

THE MISSING PENNSYLVANIANS.

A Committee of citizens of Wilkesbarre, Pa., composed of the Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Messra-Gray, Woodward, and Mordecai, called this morning on the Secretary of War and the President to inquire whether official information bad been received relative to the fate of Lieut. Col. Bowman and Mr. Chase of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, who were captured by the rebels last week at Martinsburgh.

The President and Secretary of war evinced much interest in the matter, and expressed themselves confident of their safety. Arrangements for the exchange of prisoners will probably be made in a few days, though the rank of Col. Bowman may, it is thought, render his speedy release uncertain.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND MR. HARVEL.
The remark quoted in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, and attributed to the Secretary of the Isterior, was not made by him. It is believed that his opinion concerning Mr. Harvey does not differ very widely from that of THE TRIBUNE itself.

TWELFTH REGIMENT. The officers of the 12th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., have joined in an earnest request to Col. Butterfield to remain in command of the regiment and return with it to New-York at the expiration of its term of enlistment, prior to entering upon his new position as Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army.

APPOINTMENTS. Richard Hildreth of New-York has been appointed Consul to Trieste. Charles S. Ogden of Philadelphia has been appointed Consul-General to British India.

MORE REGIMENTS OFFERED. Secretary of War continues to be overwhelmed with offers of more regiments for the war. Several additional regiments from New-York and Pennsylvania were tendered to-day. THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The Secretary of War has not yet com

considerable proportion of whom die, as there The Patriotism of the Old Bay State. judgment entered up in their favor! We believe are of those who are provided for in the military Congress will be in no temper, in these stirring hospitals. What is to become of them ! Whethtimes and in this sweltering weather, to waste